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71. *Lemna Valdiviana*, Phillippi.—Several years since I found a *Lemna* in Patchogue pond, L. I.—which seemed new and strange to me, not only from its habit, peculiar in that it grows in, tangled submerged masses, exactly like *L. trisulca*, L.—but also from the size shape, and grouping of the fronds.

I secured it again this year in the same locality, and, as it does not well correspond in habit with any described form, I give herewith a wood cut of it. The fronds occur mostly in groups of 2, 4 or 6, and are very small, not averaging over two millimetres in length, the groups of four usually measuring four m. m. in diameter. Figure 1 gives a representation of a group magnified four diameters.

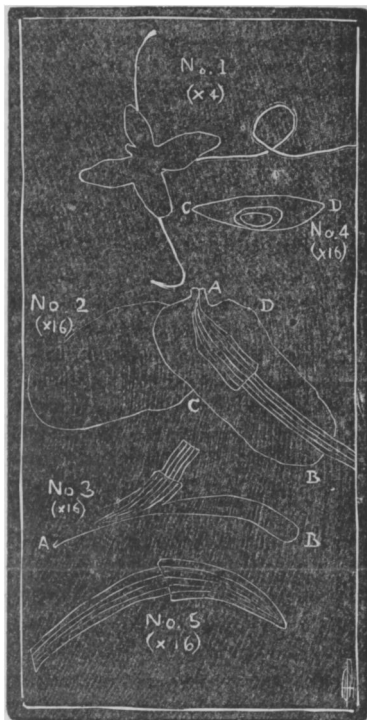
The roots are very long—reaching over 25 times the length of the frond—and become curled, and recurved at the extremity besides, intertangling in great confusion. The extremity is provided with a sheath, as shown in Fig. 5. The roots are nerved. The origin of the root from the under surface of the frond is shown in Fig. 2, (enlarged 16 diameters.) Fig. 3 gives a longitudinal section through the root in the direction of A. B. in Fig. 2, it shows the oblique origin of the root; the sheath, which extend a very short distance; and the peculiar shape of the surfaces of the frond. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section of the frond in the direction of C. D. in Fig. 2. These drawings are made accurately from the microscope.—I have some plants growing in my aquarium, which I can supply to any one wishing them.

The plant corresponds exactly in size and shape to *L. Valdiviana*, (Phillippi), as figured in Hegelmaier, and is doubtless that species, though no mention is made either by him or by Austin, (*L. Torreyi*, Austin, *Gray's Manual*), of the submerged habit. I trust the figures will enable other observers to detect the plant. The fronds are very asymmetrical.

T. F. A.

We sent some of these Lemnas to Mr. Austin who writes: "The *L. Torreyi* you send has the fronds subovate and shorter than usual. In two groups of the fronds I found no trace of air cavities." Eds.

72. *Wolffia Columbianna*, Karsten.—I have received sterile specimens of a *Wolffia*, probably *Columbianna*, from Antrim, Michigan, col-



lected by the Rev. D. R. Shoop of Bellevue in that State, in June or July. The waters of a mill-pond were covered with it. I. H. H.

I have just received *Wolffia Columbiana* in flowers from Detroit, M. C. F. A., Sept. 9th.

73. *Trillium erectum*, L.—Mr. Bower tells me that a plant of *T. erectum*, L., Var. *album*, Pursh, which I sent him some five or six years since, keeps its “creamy green” color every year. I may also add that I have received a specimen of the Var. *declinatum*, Gray, from Michigan, and I can now say, that I never saw it growing in New York State. I. H. H.

74. *Rubus neglectus*, Peck.—I am sure that Mr. Austin is wrong in his suggestion about this being a hybrid. I have had this subject before me ever since a boy, when I helped to collect the forms on which Babington, T. Bell Salter, and others, made so many species. I am satisfied that there is no such thing as hybridization among any of our Rubi, but that all our forms result from a *natural law of evolution*. *Rubus* would make the very best study for a vegetable biologist. THOMAS MEEHAN.

75. *Obituary*.—Mr. Ignatz A. Pilat, the Chief Gardener of Central Park, died at his residence in this city on September 17th. Mr. Pilat was a native of Austria, and had important positions before political troubles induced him to come to this country. He was connected with the Park from its inception, and held charge of carrying out the details of the plan. How well he performed his part, that noble work bears ample witness. Mr. Pilat published in Austria, a work on Elementary Botany but, though an ardent lover of the science, his occupations allowed him but little time to devote to it in this country. Still he was familiar with our native plants, and when the ground, now occupied by the Park, was taken possession of, he prepared a full catalogue of the wild plants found there. In Mr. Pilat, botanists lose a warm sympathizer with their pursuits, and the community a most estimable public officer. G. T.

76. *Corrigenda*.—One or two material errors occurring in the last number, we take the occasion to correct not only them, but the more important earlier slips.—p. 14, line 7th, for “syllable” read “prefix”; p. 17, last line but one, VITACEÆ, should be the heading over the article *Vitis*: p. 19, l. 23; for “showed” read “shown”; § 45 read “Broussonetia”; § 46 read “Wallrue”; § 49, l. 14, for “tricolor” read “bicolor”; § 50, last line but one, for “them” read “it”; § 56, l. 3, after publish insert “it”; p. 24, § *Medicago lupulina*, L., insert semicolon before N. Y.; p. 25 put “L.” after *Coronilla*, and *Amorpha*; § *Spiraea opulifolia*, for “N. S.” read “N. J.”; p. 26 read “*Cratægus parvifolia*”; § 63, l. 4, for “left” read “right”; § 65, for “slimy” read “shiny”; § 66, for “Waring” read “Haring”, read also “Port Jervis, N. Y.”; p. 31, § *Potentilla arguta*, read “High Torne”; § 68, last line but two for “it is &c.” read “*P. fruticosa* is &c.”